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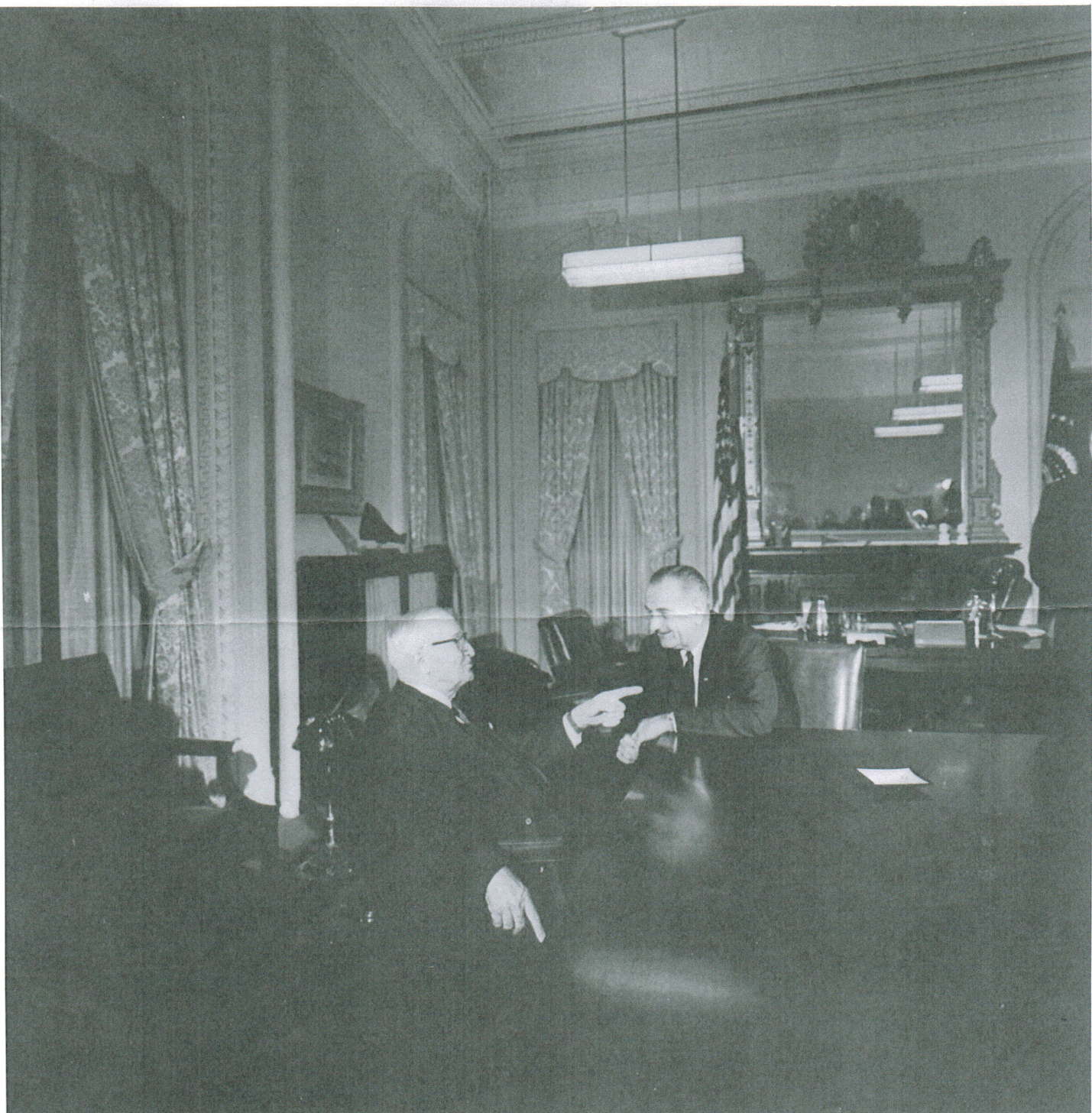
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DATE

ASSIGNMENT

FILE NO.

73-4087

73-4087





DATE

ASSIGNMENT

73-4088

FILE NO.





February 27, 1963

*CIA  
Cable filed  
Wayne Moore*

Dear Wayne:

I ran across an article in one of the newspapers, in which it was quoted that you are in favor of turning the Central Intelligence Agency over to the Congress.

In 1945, on April 12th, I found that the information available to the President was usually incomplete and sometimes not reliable, ✓ so I proceeded to call in Allen Dulles, and one or two other people who were familiar with the situation, and set up an Intelligence Agency for the President, which included representatives from each of the Departments who were familiar with what I wanted. The agency was run strictly for intelligence purposes.

Finally, the Congress decided to pass a law forcing me to use, in the agency, some people who were not familiar with what was wanted and who were very anxious to help those who were opposed to what I was trying to do and upset the applecart, and they succeeded admirably.

Allen Dulles did a wonderful job but I, through the State Department, had representatives in the Government of Iran and other Near Eastern Governments who were not for giving me, as President of the United States, the information I needed. That was true also in Central and South America and several other places. The President, as you know, must have information on which he can rely as to what is going on in the various countries. That is what the State Department is supposed to do, but there were a large number of people in the State Department when I took over, who were certain I did not know what was going on in the world and they tried to keep me from finding out. ✓

That was the reason for the Central Intelligence Agency being set up. It was set up as an arm of the government under the direct control of the President.

B File



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Of course, if the Congress wants to take it over and have a debate on every question that comes up they can go ahead and do it if they want to.

After I left the White House my successor didn't pay any attention to the Central Intelligence Agency, or anything else that had to do with the operation of the Government of the United States. Since he retired he has become a great politician and knows everything that is going on but if he ever made a decision for the welfare and benefit of the country, it was by accident and not intentional.

I hope, when I recover, you and I can sit down and have a discussion on this subject and what we are interested in. I am writing you frankly, as one man to another, but I have stated the facts to you from the viewpoint of a President who had to act from the years 1945 to 1953.

Most sincerely yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN

Honorable Wayne Morse  
United States Senate  
Washington, D. C.

B File



March 14, 1963

Dear Wayne:

Again, I am writing you about the Central Intelligence Agency because the Agency, when it was set up, was intended to coordinate all of the intelligence obtainable from those Departments which were working abroad.

Of course, the Army, Navy and Air Force had intelligence agencies in nearly every country in the world. The Department of Agriculture, the Department of Commerce, and the Department of Labor also had such organizations, but the President had no way of finding out what those agencies were doing behind his back.

So I set up the Central Intelligence Agency in which the various intelligence agencies of the other departments were coordinated. Of course, as you know, when such an organization is set up everybody wants a finger in the pie. The Congress finally passed some bills on the subject and the CIA ceased to be what it was intended to be.

The President must have all the information he can get as to what goes on in the world. Those Civil Service Agencies in the State Department and all the rest of the Cabinet Departments have an idea that he will be there "for only four years" and they don't have to pay any attention to him.

I don't know what the program of the present occupant of the White House is but I want to say to you very frankly, if he doesn't know what is going on from every angle there is no way for him to carry on a foreign policy.

Sincerely yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN

Honorable Wayne Morse  
United States Senate  
Washington, D. C.

B File



April 11, 1963

*C I A*  
*Comes. filed*  
*Morse*

Dear Wayne:

You don't know how very much I appreciated your letter of April 4th, in reply to my letter on the Central Intelligence Agency.

You see that Agency was set up by me for the purpose of giving the President the necessary information that he needed in order to make decisions on policy for the CIA. The only objective of that agency was to keep the President informed as to what went on in all Intelligence sources of the various branches of the Government of the United States who have foreign connections. I think when Congress began to pass resolutions on the subject it lost its value to the President and I don't think that value has ever returned.

Sometime, when you and I can sit down and have a conversation on the subject, I would like to tell you exactly what the purpose of the CIA was and how it was set up. When members of the Congress got their noses into the private affairs of the President the setup ceased to function for the President.

Sincerely yours,

*Harry*

Honorable Wayne Morse  
United States Senate  
Washington, D. C.

B File



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OK

June 10, 1964

Dear Mr. Arthur:

Thank you for the copy of LOOK with the article on the Central Intelligence Agency. It is, I regret to say, not true to the facts in many respects.

The CIA was set up by me for the sole purpose of getting all the available information to the President. It was not intended to operate as an international agency engaged in strange activities.

Sincerely yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN

Mr. William B. Arthur  
LOOK Magazine  
488 Madison Avenue  
New York, New York 10022

B File



AD BX 122

J.B. CA - 1964

April 21, 1964

F. L. W.

AD P. 11

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. LAWRENCE R. HOUSTON  
General Counsel

FROM A. W. DULLES

SUBJECT: Visit to The Honorable Harry S Truman  
Friday afternoon, April 17, 2 p.m.

On April 13 I sent a telegram to Mr. Truman that I would be in Kansas City on April 17 and would like to see him if he was free and wished to see me at any time during the day, as my engagement was to make an address in the evening in Kansas City. Within a matter of hours, I had a telephone call from Mr. Truman's secretary, Miss Rose A. Conway, office telephone Clifton 2 3678, home telephone Highland 4 5325, stating that Mr. Truman would be very happy to see me. We agreed upon 2 p.m. at the Truman Library.

Mr. H. A. Mountain and one of his associates kindly motored me from Kansas City to Independence as I found that Mr. Truman was always interested in meeting CIA men, and I felt this was a good opportunity for them to make the contact. We reached the Library a few minutes early and Mr. Truman had not yet returned from lunch. When he came in, he greeted us warmly, and all three of us went into his study in the Library. We had a pleasant talk about CIA work for a few minutes. Then Mr. Mountain and his associate left me (as previously arranged).

✓ After reminiscing a bit about our early meetings in the Library, where I had briefed President Truman on behalf of President Eisenhower on several occasions, we got down to more serious business relating to the problems

B File



Mr. Houston - Page 2

with which the Agency is faced, as I viewed them, as one who is not following the day-to-day work of the Agency but is nevertheless familiar with its problems. I told Mr. Truman that he was one of my heroes for the stand he had taken in the Greek-Turkish situation in 1947 and then in Korea. I told him how much I felt the country owed to him, to his courage and decision; and I told him that I proposed to tell my audience that night how I felt (and I later did so). I said I understood that he was going to celebrate his 80th birthday, and we joked a bit about our respective ages. I may add that I found Mr. Truman more quick and alert than I had been given to believe he would be. He has taken on some weight, obviously slowed down a bit, but he seemed quick and interested.

COVERT/  
TURKEY →  
GREECE  
ITALY/  
PHILIPPINES

I then reviewed with Mr. Truman the part he had had in supplementing the overt Truman Doctrine affecting Greece and Turkey with the procedures largely implemented by CIA to meet the creeping subversion of communism, which could not be met by open intervention, military aid, under the Truman plan. I reviewed the various covert steps which had been taken under his authority in suppressing the Huk rebellion in the Philippines, of the problems we had faced during the Italian elections in 1948, and outlined in some detail the various points raised in the memorandum furnished me by Cord Meyer - in addition to the Philippines and Italy, the organization of the Free Europe Committee and Radio Free Europe, keeping hope alive in the Satellite countries, etc.

Mr. Truman followed all this with keen interest, interjected reminiscences of his own, recalled vividly the whole Italian election problem, as well as the Huk situation. I then showed him the article in The Washington Post of December 22, 1963, which I suggested seemed to me to be a misrepresentation of his position. I pointed out the number of National Security Actions (Action #4 and Action 10-2) which he had taken which dealt with covert operations by the CIA. He studied attentively the Post story and seemed quite astounded at it. In fact, he said that this was all

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Mr. Houston - Page 3

wrong. He then said that he felt it had made a very unfortunate impression. He asked me if he could keep the article. I gave it to him and then showed him the memorandum from which I had been developing my points so as to get the dates and operations in accurate relationship. Then he expressed a desire to keep the memorandum. I said that this had several items that he might not wish to keep, including the last page, which I eliminated from the memorandum and attach hereto. I also made one or two changes in the memorandum and said I felt he should mark the memorandum "secret". Mr. Truman said "No, mark it 'top secret'", which I promptly did, and told him how carefully this memorandum should be handled. I asked him to destroy it and not add it to his files even though I knew how many secret papers he had in the Library. (Later I spoke to his personal secretary, Miss Rose Conway and told her to keep her eye on the memorandum and to see that it was in absolutely safe hands until it was destroyed.

Our talk, which lasted about one half hour, was completely friendly. At no time did Mr. Truman express other than complete agreement with the viewpoint I expressed and several times said he would see what he could do about it, to leave it in his hands. He obviously was highly disturbed at The Washington Post article.

As we left and rejoined Mr. Mountain and his associate, he took us into a side room in the Library and showed us with obvious pride the replica of the battleship Missouri, which had just been given to him that very morning.

I told Mr. Truman of my high regard for John McCone, of the high caliber of the men who were working in CIA, and that I thought it was doing an excellent job. I also touched upon the false attacks that had been made upon CIA in connection with the Vietnam situation and President Kennedy's repudiation of these attacks. I would suggest for Mr. McCone's consideration that he might wish to send a message to President Truman on his 80th birthday, which I believe is May 8. There is to be a considerable celebration on that date in Independence, and a message

B File



Mr. Houston - Page 4

X referring to President Truman in connection with the organization of the CIA would come at a very helpful time. I told him of the important work that his old friend Clark Clifford was doing as Chairman of the President's Intelligence Advisory Board. He seemed very much interested to hear of this.

I cannot predict what will come of all this. It is even possible, maybe probable, that he will do nothing when he thinks it over. He may, of course, consult with those, whoever they are, who induced him to make the original statement. However, I think it would be useful to follow up this approach through Clark Clifford and through the message from Mr. McCone, and possibly in other ways. That, I leave in your hands. I would be glad if you would see to it that this memorandum is seen by Mr. Helms and Mr. Cord Meyer. They can decide what they wish to do in connection with the Director. Of course, this may be made available to him if you and they deem wise.

I return herewith your note to me, including your memorandum to the Director of 3 April 1964 and the last page of Cord Meyer's undated memorandum to me. The Cord Meyer memorandum bears no indication of having come from the CIA. I did not suggest to Mr. Truman that it was other than a working memorandum I had prepared.

AWD

Enclosures

awd:mk

1 - chr

1 - Truman file

B File



THE NEW YORK TIMES, TUESDAY, JULY 16, 1946.

## In The Nation

### The President's Secret Daily "Newspaper"

By ARTHUR KROCK

WASHINGTON, July 15—At eight fifteen every weekday morning a type-written sheet or two is handed to the President which, in the opinion of his intimate staff, makes him the best-informed Chief Executive in history on foreign affairs. The paper is an integration of topmost secret reports made to the State, War and Navy Departments by their several intelligence groups throughout the world and is prepared by a central staff headed by Lieut. Gen. Hoyt S. Vandenberg.

Many Presidents, and particularly Mr. Roosevelt, got secret intelligence reports daily. But officials who were familiar with the previous system and have followed the new one closely are convinced that never before were they integrated as they are now, never clarified so carefully on those frequent occasions when there is a conflict in the several departmental papers, or when one of them furnishes the explanation of a fact which another has merely reported. Thus, the Army intelligence group in Germany might forecast an important policy change in the Soviet zone and the Navy that same morning report a fact which, taken in conjunction, would make plain the reason for the change. In that event the daily secret "newspaper" laid before the President would correlate the reports in one sentence or paragraph.

Every Saturday at the same hour Mr. Truman receives from the same source a weekly summary of the trends denoted by the daily reports that have preceded, and this in addition to the regular "news" service of that day. All the documents are restricted in circulation. Besides the President and such counselors as he may choose to take into his confidence, only the top officials of the three departments which do the reporting are given access to the material.

### Idea Not New

The idea of central, clarified intelligence is not new. Maj. Gen. William J. Donovan proposed it to Mr. Roosevelt many times, but the State Department and the services were not enthusiastic about turning over their reports to another agency for integration and essential editing, especially General Donovan's Office of Strategic Services. The General has since said, and he is not alone in saying it, that as a result the Administration often proceeded on unclear, inadequate or disputed information. Some critics of the looser method that formerly prevailed assert that faulty information or the lack of it was responsible for wartime concessions to Soviet Russia that would not have been made if the facts concerning the then military conditions of Japan and Germany had been plainly integrated and presented.

The merits of that debate must be left to history, and it will be a long time if ever that history can summon the facts to support or refute these assertions. But persons familiar with both systems are sure that the new system, now centered under General Vandenberg with the consent of Congress and the intelligence groups, and under the protection of the President, has all the virtues of the plan advocated by General Donovan and few if any of the faults which wartime critics charged to it.

The President is not the first Chief Executive who, in meetings with his advisers or questioned at press conferences, appeared to be extremely well informed on the trends and details of the acts and policies of other nations. Mr. Roosevelt's familiarity with such matters was a subject of remark here and abroad. But he never had, it is contended by those who should know, the material before him in the concise, complete and clear form that is being supplied to Mr. Truman daily by the group directed by General Vandenberg. At any rate, the top policy-making officials seem to agree with the President and his intimate staff that this

### The Articles on Russia

As a result, it is explained, Mr. Truman in a very short time, and without wading through many long press dispatches and magazine articles, can put himself abreast of what is happening in the world, get information well in advance on what is going to happen, learn much of importance that is never known at the time, and—most valuable of all—have a daily key that unlocks what to most others are mysteries. Certainly, if the intelligence groups who supply the material are doing their jobs anything like as well as their opposite numbers in Britain do, this explanation is credible.

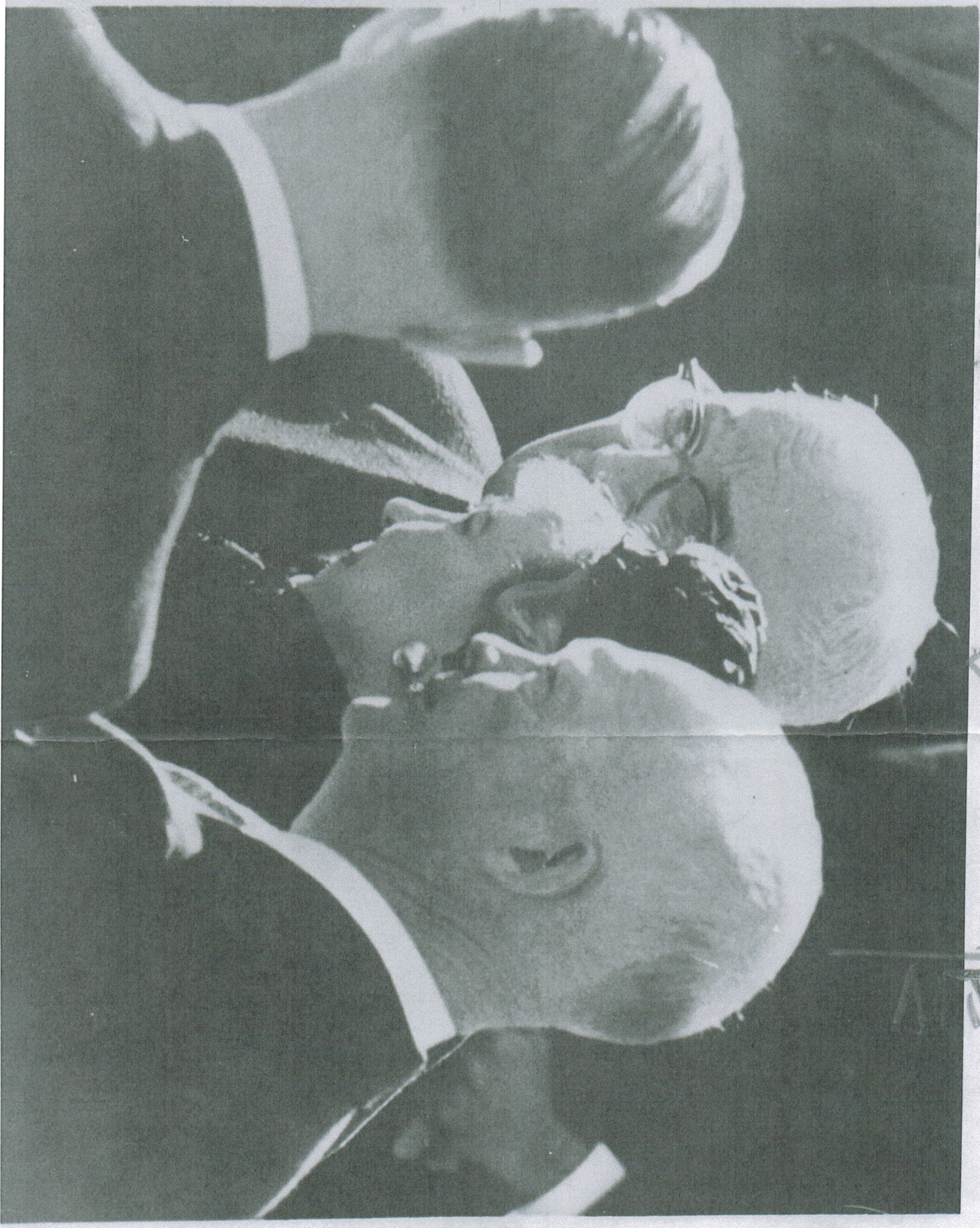
The President, however, also seeks information through the secular channels of the press. The trained, observing reporter who is gifted with the power of clear and cogent statement can always add invaluable to reports from secret agents when he has not already anticipated these, as often happens. The recent analysis of Soviet policies and internal Russian conditions that Mr. Brooks Atkinson supplied to this newspaper after ten months in Moscow were hardly published when the author appeared here at Mr. Truman's office. Nobody doubted that the President, having read them, wanted to discuss them in detail and weigh them against the accounts in his private daily "newspaper."

The Secretary of State, Mr. Byrnes, is one of the few with whom integrated reports are shared by the President. Mr. Byrnes is frequently absent from Washington—most recently for several weeks in Paris—but this correspondent was informed today that the material has been furnished him as regularly abroad as it is here.

File



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70-851

KENNEDY FUNERAL

11/26/63

Former President Truman and Dwight Eisenhower leave  
St. Matthew's Cathedral after attending funeral mass for  
President Kennedy. In center is Mrs. Eisenhower.

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93-417-02



<b>Title:</b>	Truman and Eisenhower at Kennedy Funeral Mass
<b>Scopenote:</b>	Former President Harry S. Truman (foreground, left) and former President Dwight D. Eisenhower (foreground, right), leaving St. Matthew's Cathedral in Washington, D. C., after a funeral mass for former President John F. Kennedy. All others are unidentified. See also 70-851. From: Houston Post.
<b>Keywords (ARC):</b>	Church buildings; Ex-presidents; Funeral rites and ceremonies
<b>Keywords (HST):</b>	Kennedy, John F. - Ref. to; Truman - Funerals (Attending) - Kennedy, John F.; Truman - Trips - Post-Presidential - Washington, D. C.
<b>People:</b>	Truman, Harry S., 1884-1972; Eisenhower, Dwight D. (Dwight David), 1890-1969
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